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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S BRIEFING BOOK

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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FOR: THE DESERET NEWS

JULY 9, 1976

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UTAH STATE PROFILE

## UTAH STATE PROFILE

### HISTORY

Utah was first settled by British fur traders in the 17th century. By 1847, however, the vanguard of the westward-moving Mormons reached the site of Salt Lake City and began establishing a commonwealth under the leadership of Brigham Young.

Utah was then Mexican territory. But by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, it came under U.S. sovereignty in 1848. The next year, Utah sought admission to the Union, and in 1850, Congress created the Utah territory.

Utah had a turbulent territorial history. Almost constant friction between U.S. officials and Mormon authorities led to the "Utah War" of 1857-58, when federal troops were sent to put down the "rebellion." There were also periods of Indian hostility, ending in 1870 when the Ute Indians were sent to reservations.

From 1862, the federal government began to search for ways to break down the Mormon hegemony, viewed as incompatible with the American political system. The road to Utah's statehood opened only after the Mormons lost a series of conclusive battles in the U.S. Supreme Court over antipolygamy laws. Utah became a state in 1896.

World War II brought important economic gains to Utah, including a vastly expanded steel industry, followed by major oil developments and perceptible industrialization. This was reflected in renewed population gains and increased efforts to develop the state's agricultural potential through reclamation and irrigation.

FACTS IN BRIEF

MAJOR CITIES

Salt Lake City	175,885
Ogden	69,478
Provo	53,131
Bountiful	27,853
Orem	25,729

POPULATION

<u>Total</u>	1,059,273	100% (Thirty-sixth in nation)
Urban	442,516	41.7% (Seventh in nation)
Suburban	408,956	38.6%
Rural	207,801	19.6%
Age Median	23.1	(National: 28.1)

Education

Four Years High School	67%
Four Years College	14%
Median Number of School Years Completed	12.5 (Highest in nation)

Income

Median	\$9,320
White Families	\$9,356
Black Families	\$6,604

Race

White	1,031,926	97.4%
Black	6,617	.62%
American Indian	11,273	1.1%
Chinese	1,281	.12%
Japanese	4,713	.44%
Filipino	392	.03%

Ethnic Groups (First and second generation)

U.K.	28,531	2.7%
Germany	14,179	1.3%
Denmark	10,464	.99%
Canada	11,194	1.1%
Hispanic	43,550	4.1%

WORK FORCE

Total	378,562	100%
Male	241,574	64%
Female	136,988	36%
<u>Male</u>		
Skilled blue collar	52,389	21.7%
Professional-technical	42,100	17.4%
Managerial	29,701	12.3%
Unskilled operatives	24,621	10.2%
<u>Female</u>		
Clerical	51,878	37.9%
Service work	26,628	19.4%
Professional-technical	23,027	16.8%
Unskilled operatives	12,350	9.0%
Sales	10,608	7.7%

INDUSTRY

Manufacturing

Manufacturing is the state's largest industry, adding an estimated \$1.5 billion to the state's GNP. Major products include:

- transportation equipment such as intercontinental missiles, rocket engines, solid fuel propellants, supersonic engines, aircraft naval systems and military computer components.
- minerals including copper (with the nation's largest open-pit mine); gold, silver, asphalt, molybdenum, lead, vanadium and potassium salts.

Livestock/Agriculture

Livestock and agriculture also provide a major source of state income. Animals raised include sheep, with Utah ranking seventh in the nation, and turkeys. Major crops include apricots and cherries.

MISCELLANEOUS

Nickname: Beehive State. The bee is a Mormon symbol for industry.

Motto: Industry

State Flower: Segoe Lily

State Tree: Blue Spruce

State Bird: Sea Gull

Area: 84,916 sq. miles (ranks eleventh)

Famous Utahans: Brigham Young, Ivy Baker Priest, Philo Farnsworth, John Browning, Maude Adams, Loretta Young, and the Osmond Brothers.

UTAH ISSUES AND  
GUIDANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 7, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM SHUMAN  
FROM: STEVE McCONAHEY *SAM*  
SUBJECT: Utah Issues

The following is a summary of our issues for Utah, based on discussions with selected State and local officials.

1. General Attitudes

The views of the people in Utah on contemporary issues reflect a strong, basic conservative attitude. Republicans, in particular, are ultra-conservative on their political and social views. There is great affinity in Utah with rugged, Western ideas and lifestyles, with a strong distrust and dislike of Eastern, "establishment" views.

2. Federal Ownership of Land

Approximately 70% of the land in Utah is owned by the Federal Government, with the percentage as high as 90% in some counties. Utah is very strong on State's rights, and many people resent this extensive Federal land ownership on the basis of principle, believing that the land could and should be productively used and developed by the private sector. Some also feel that the Federal bureaucracies are insensitive to the public's needs (e.g., grazing rights). This dominating presence of the Federal Government has bred a growing distrust and dislike of the Federal establishment, with this mood heightened in the campaign season. Several days ago, the State was awarded title to the Great Salt Lake, including mineral rights to the lake bed, in a court case against the Federal Government. This result is viewed as a significant and symbolic victory within the State. There is also strong support for Federal legislation providing payments in lieu of taxes forfeited because of Federal ownership.



3. Federal Spending

A sense of excessive Federal spending and red tape also contribute to the strong "anti-Washington" mood in Utah. The President is unfairly labeled a liberal by some for maintaining a Federal budget deficit. On the other hand, his vetoes of big spending legislation have strong support. The recent veto of the Public Works bill is an example of a popular fiscal stand, and the President should mention this action and his reasons for it, as well as his spending policies and the money he has saved through his vetoes.

4. Economy

Unemployment in Utah is about at the National level. And, although this is an issue, the President's economic recovery policies are generally well-regarded and accepted. The per capita income in Utah ranks around 40th in the nation, but, in the words of one official, "the people of Utah are willing to remain poor if they can be left alone." There is also growing evidence of business migration to Utah. An extensive campaign has been underway emphasizing the high level of productivity, the availability of resources, etc. in Utah.

5. Abortion

The Mormon Church sets the moral tone for the State, with the people sharing the Church's values and social attitudes. There is very strong opposition in Utah to abortion, and the recent ruling by the Supreme Court is not popular. Comments on abortion attributed to the First Lady were not well received.

6. Defense

There is full support in Utah for a strong defense, including an increase in the budget. The President should stress our strong defense posture and the efforts he has made to improve and increase our military forces. This is an issue, in the words of one official, that Reagan "is cleaning up on in Utah."

7. Crime and Capital Punishment

The President could stress his proposals on criminal justice, e.g. mandatory sentences. Capital punishment is favored, and the recent Supreme Court decision on the death penalty was well-received.

8. Teton Dam Break

The Morman Church was instrumental in organizing a relief effort for the victims of the recent Teton Dam disaster, calling on Mormans in surrounding states to lead humanitarian assistance. This effort was launched without any prompting by the government. A comment by the President on this effort would be very well received in Utah.

9. Energy and the Environment

A more reasonable balance between energy development and environmental interests is wanted. The recent victory by environmentalists in forcing the cancellation of a coal-burning power generating plan project (led by actor Robert Redford) is an example, to many, of the balance tilting too far towards the environmentalists. The air pollution problem in Salt Lake has been controversial. Anaconda Copper Company has a large smelting facility outside of Salt Lake and poses a "visible" pollution source. Some environmentalists wanted to close the plant, but many have applauded the Company's investments of new facilities to reduce the pollution.

10. Reagan Strength

The Attorney General of Utah, who is a candidate for Governor, has visited 24 of the 29 local Republican conventions and reports that Reagan's support is very strong and wide. He has a special appeal to the conservatism in Utah, viewed as a westerner and articulating the views and values of the average Utah citizen. The President is well respected and considered a conservative, and the impression is that he has wide support. While Reagan is considered "one of them" and appears to have a decisive edge at the moment, this support would likely switch to the President in the general election.

## MOSS ELECTION

Mr. President, we have a tough Senate race in Utah this year. Senator Moss seems to be in some difficulty. Do you see a chance of picking up a Republican Senate seat in Utah?

The President: I do. I think the people of that state are looking for a change. They are fiscal conservatives and are seeking representation that will be fiscally responsible. Ted Stevens tells me that Utah is definitely a possible gain for the Senate Republicans. I understand going into your State GOP convention there are five candidates for the Republican nomination. Once that is settled in your primary, I will be working hard to carry Utah for the Ford ticket and to elect a Senator and two Congressmen from your fine State.

## CONGRESSMAN ALAN HOWE

Mr. President. Congressman Alan Howe of Utah was recently arrested for alleged solicitation of a prostitute in Salt Lake City. Coming on the heels of the Wayne Hays matter and other reported sex scandals in Congress, what impact does this have on the House of Representatives and the Government as a whole.

The President: Gordon, at the outset let me say that as President, I do not get involved in the guilt or innocence of anyone who is about to go through a trial proceeding. The Congressman's innocence will have to be determined by that process and the voters at the polls. Having served in the House for 25 years, I am, of course, saddened that this great institution of free government has been subjected to this kind of scandal. I think the House now faces the same kind of problem which confronted me in August 1974. One of my major tasks was to restore public trust and confidence in the Presidency which I think I have done. The Congress must do the same thing. It must put its house in order.

## GOP STATE CONVENTION

Mr. President. The predictions coming out of Utah indicate that Mr. Reagan may carry all 20 of Utah's delegates to the GOP convention in Kansas City. Do you expect that to happen?

The President: Mr. White, I have no intention of writing off all the delegates from Utah. My campaign people in the state headed by Warren Pugh and your fine National Committee woman Myrene Brewer are working very hard on my behalf. Senator Garn, as you know, has declared his support for me and will run as a Ford delegate. I am confident we can pick up a few of the delegates with this kind of effort and cooperation.

I'm no stranger to Utah. My sons Jack and Steve attended Utah State University and I have many friends from that great state. I have campaigned there several times for Republican Congressional candidates. The Republican Party in Utah has always been strong

for limited government, reduced federal spending and a strong national defense. This is my record both as a Congressman and as President. I think I'll get a lot of support next weekend in your convention.

#### MINUTE MAN III

Mr. President, in your budget request for FY 1977 you did not include any funding for Minute Man III. Later you requested over \$300 million for this missile system in a supplemental appropriation request. What changed your mind?

The President: When the budget was being prepared last Fall we were hoping that the SALT negotiations would move ahead with greater speed. The negotiations, as is often the case, are taking longer than expected. When this became clear, I decided to ask Congress for the additional money to continue production of Minute Man III. This long range missile system is the backbone of our strategic defense and I just felt the production lines should remain open.

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. President. Mr. Reagan who is very strong in Utah has criticized the U.S. defense position compared to the Soviets. Is America now number 2?

The President: America is not number 2. If Mr. Reagan had his facts straight he would realize that it has been the Democratically controlled Congress that has cut so much out of the Defense budget over the past 5 years. These unwise cuts had set in motion some very serious trends. While Mr. Reagan has been talking, I have been doing something about it. For FY 1977 my Defense budget was increased by about \$12 billion and I have worked hard to get it through the Congress. America remains the strongest nation on earth and I have no intention of changing that status. I know a little bit about what defense means to Utah. If my memory serves me correctly, about 1/4 of all employment is defense-related.

UTAH QUESTIONS AND  
ANSWERS

## TETON DAM DISASTER APPROPRIATIONS

Q: Your request for \$200 million in compensation funds for the victims of the Teton Dam disaster has been included in H.R. 14236, a major public works bill, involving water and power development, and energy research. If you decide to veto this bill, how will you insure that the victims are compensated? Will you support the Church/ McClure bill?

A: I have not yet reviewed the recommendations of my staff regarding H.R. 14236. If I decide to veto H.R. 14236, I will do whatever I can to see that the necessary legislation for the settling of victim's claims is passed expeditiously and signed into law.

### BACKGROUND

No compensation, apart from ongoing Federal disaster assistance, can be granted to the victims until appropriations are passed by the Congress. Federal regulations are in readiness to implement the compensation program once the funding is available. Senators Church and McClure have submitted somewhat different authorizing legislation for compensation of victims. This bill has been passed by the Senate and will probably be reported out of House Subcommittee during the week of July 19-23.

FLM  
7/7/76

KAIPAROWITS POWER PLANT

- Q. Is there a chance that the Kaiparowits Power Plant Project may be revived?
- A. The three partners -- Southern California Edison Co., San Diego Gas and Electric Co. and Arizona Public Service Co. -- all have withdrawn the right-of-way applications which the Interior Department had been considering. Indications are that the companies will seek alternate ways to meet their power needs. Possible renewal of the applications would depend on many factors, including future demands for energy in the Southwest, Congressional action, and the general political climate, none of which are currently favorable to Kaiparowits.

GH/7-7-76

TETON DAM

- Q. Who is to blame for the dam failure?
- A. The cause of the dam failure is unknown. An independent blue-ribbon panel of experts has been named by Secretary Kleppe and Idaho Governor Andrus to conduct a thorough investigation. The panel has estimated the investigation will require at least several months.

GH/7-7-76



TETON DAM

- Q. What has your Administration done to aid the victims of the Tretan Dam disaster, which occurred on June 5, 1976?
- A. A declared the affected areas to be eligible for regular Federal disaster assistance on June 6, 1976, which provides Federal aid for such activities as temporary, housing, repair of public facilities, debris removal, disaster loans to individuals and businesses and so forth. I also submitted a request to the Congress for an appropriations of \$200 million to provide direct compensation to victims of the disaster, and I indicated I would request additional funds to pay claims, if necessary.

FLM/7-7-76

TETON DAM

- Q. The failure of the Teton Dam in Idaho has raised some doubts throughout the West about other dams built by the Bureau of Reclamation. Are these fears justified?
- A. During its 74 years, Reclamation has designed and constructed 300 major dams, 250 of which are earthfill, with heights ranging up to 465 feet above streambed. None have failed.

On July 11, Congress was asked to appropriate \$200 million in relief assistance for persons affected by the dam break.

GH/7-7-76

RADIOACTIVE URANIUM MILLING TAILINGS

Question

Near Salt Lake City there is a large pile of radioactive mill tailings left over from uranium milling operations conducted here some years ago. When will the Federal Government clean up this mess?

Answer

I understand that the mill tailings near Salt Lake City is one of a number of sites in the eight states where there are abandoned piles of residue from private uranium milling operations. I also understand that the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) has recently completed a report on this site and presented it to Utah officials.

Dr. Seamans has indicated that the report identifies a number of alternative measures. He further indicates that the Governor's office is taking the lead in setting up meetings so that the various alternatives can be evaluated by the people of Utah.

As soon as we have the results of those assessments, Federal officials will be able to sit down with Utah officials and decide on the best course of cooperative action.

Background Only

- The uranium mill tailings problem has been dealt with in only 1 location previously: Grand Junction, Colorado. In that case, costs were shared, 75% by the Federal Government and 25% by the State. Special legislation was necessary.
- The alternatives identified for the Vitro site near Salt Lake City range in cost from \$.5 million to \$31.5 million.
- The report was distributed to Utah officials, the Congressional delegation and the JCAE in early May. About 20 other sites around the country still must be studied in detail.
- The potential health hazard from these tailings is very small.

GRS  
7/7/76

UTAH

Q. Regarding the controversy over adopting clean air standards for the Kennecott Copper Smelter near Salt Lake City, can we expect any resolution of the uncertainty which has prevailed for five years?

A. EPA is now reconsidering its regulation in light of recent Supreme Court cases upholding the necessity of installing permanent pollution controls and is factoring in Kennecott's energy and economic impact information. I am informed that the differences between EPA and the company are now limited.

BACKGROUND:

The KCC Utah Smelter in Magna, Utah has been in long negotiations with EPA in an effort to resolve differences over emission control levels.

In 1972, EPA disapproved Utah's State Implementation Plan under the Clean Air Act and subsequently proposed its own regulations. The Kennecott Smelter was required to reduce its SO-2 emissions by 80%. As Kennecott began to develop a plan to meet the requirement, EPA concluded from additional studies that 90% reduction was required.

In December 1974, EPA, with increased monitoring data support proposed revised standards, held public hearings, and then announced in November 1975, that the smelter must reduce its emissions by 94%.

The plant is currently controlling 60% of its emissions. At that level, SO-2 emissions at full capacity are in the range of 1,000,000 pounds per day. Even at the 94% reduction level, the emissions will be 150,000 pounds per day.

Kennecott and EPA differ on the control technology required to meet current standards, but there is agreement that the cost would be substantial (in the \$100 million neighborhood.)

Kennecott has petitioned EPA to review its requirements and EPA is currently doing so.

COAL LEASING LEGISLATIONQuestion

Why did you veto the coal leasing bill (the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1975 - S. 391)?

Answer

As I said in my veto message, I can accept and will support legislation increasing the State share of Federal coal leasing revenues from 37-1/2% to 50%. This form of Federal assistance to States impacted by energy development is different from the one I proposed earlier this year and which has been accepted by the Congress for coastal states. However, I will accept the more traditional sharing of Federal leasing revenues and would have signed S. 391 if it had been limited to that provision.

Unfortunately, S. 391 was filled with many other provisions that would have inserted rigid, complicated and burdensome regulations into Federal leasing procedures that would inhibit coal production on Federal lands probably raise prices for consumers and ultimately delay our achievement of energy independence.

Background

Objectionable provisions include:

- Restrictions on flexibility of the Secretary of Interior in setting terms of individual leases so that a variety of conditions -- physical, environmental, and economic -- can be taken into account; e.g.:
  - minimum royalty payment of 12-1/2%;
  - deferred bonus payments on 50% of the acreage leased -- an unnecessarily stringent requirement;
  - required production from leases within ten years with no flexibility for extension;
  - required approval of operation and reclamation plans within 3 years of lease issuance.

Terms such as these may be appropriate in some leases, or perhaps most of them, but should not be dictated for all leases.

- Administrative roadblocks such as:
  - detailed antitrust review of all leases, no matter how small;
  - four sets of public hearings;
  - authority for States to delay leasing in National forests.
- Comprehensive Federal exploration of coal resources.

## GASOLINE SUPPLIES AND PRICES

- Q. Will there be a shortage of gasoline this summer and how much are prices expected to go up again?
- A. The recent increase in gasoline prices is due to several factors:
- . First, gasoline prices normally rise during this time of year.
  - . Second, we are becoming more and more dependent upon higher priced foreign sources of crude oil.
  - . Third, the Energy Policy and Conservation Act which became law last December will automatically increase domestic crude oil prices by about 75 cents per barrel by the beginning of next year.

In total, gasoline prices may go up about 4 cents per gallon over the summer and then should decline somewhat during the winter months.

## REMOVING CONTROLS FROM PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

QUESTION

When you signed the energy bill on December 22, 1975, you indicated that you were going to dismantle the controls on petroleum products. Has this been done?

ANSWER

We are proceeding to remove price and allocation controls on petroleum products. The process takes longer than would be desirable, but we are making progress.

In the case of each class of petroleum product, we must first determine the impact of decontrol and come to a conclusion that it is an acceptable course of action. Then we must submit a decontrol plan to Congress and allow the Congress 15 days in which to disapprove the plan.

The plan for decontrol of residual oil was submitted to Congress in April and the Congress did not disapprove. Residual oil was decontrolled effective June 1.

Since then a plan for decontrol of so-called "middle distillates" (i.e., kerosene, diesel fuel, and fuel oil) has been submitted to Congress, which did not disapprove. Decontrol of middle distillates will become effective August 1.

FEA is studying the impacts of decontrolling other petroleum products and additional plans will be submitted to Congress as they are determined to be acceptable.

GRS  
7/7/76

## OIL COMPANY DIVESTITURE

- Q. There seems to be more and more talk in Congress about breaking up the major oil companies. You have said elsewhere, I believe, that you oppose the divestiture proposal. Why?
- A. I am very concerned about the thrust of the divestiture bill recently voted by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

It assumes that, by breaking up a major segment of the oil industry, we can lower prices and increase secure supplies. I have not seen any evidence to indicate that these results would occur.

If it could be positively shown that divestiture would improve the delivery of secure volumes of oil at lower prices to the American people, I would favor it.

The advocates of the bill reported by the subcommittee have not made that case. There is a good chance that the bill would retard rather than expand domestic production and actually increase our dependence on high priced foreign oil and our vulnerability to disruption from an embargo.

Until it can be demonstrated that divestiture legislation would improve rather than worsen our energy situation, I must oppose such proposals.

GRS 7/7/76



SYNTHETIC FUELS

Question

What is the status of your legislative proposal to authorize loans and loan guarantees for commercial scale synthetic fuels demonstration plants?

Answer

That legislation is moving slowly through the House and I am hopeful that it will be passed soon by both the House and the Senate.

Specifically, the House Science and Technology Committee (Teague) reported out a bill (H.R. 12112) in May which was referred to three other Committees. Each of those Committees has now reported out a bill with some changes -- some which are acceptable and some which are not.

I am now expecting the bill to come to the House floor after the current recess.

Follow-on Question

Are there any possible synthetic fuels projects in Utah that could receive assistance under the synthetic fuels program?

Answer

I understand that ERDA has identified two oil shale projects (in Uinta county -- pronounced U-in-ta) which could be considered in the competitive process that will be conducted if the legislation is enacted.

In addition, there may be other energy projects in Utah which could be assisted by this proposed loan guarantee program since it also covers other energy sources.

GRS  
7/7/76

## OIL SHALE DEVELOPMENT

QUESTION

What are the prospects for oil shale development in Utah?

ANSWER

As you know, Utah possesses a substantial portion of the highest grade oil shale in the Nation. We are monitoring closely the progress of two demonstration projects in Utah which are being conducted by some of the oil companies on leased Federal lands. If successful, these projects could produce as much as 100,000 barrels of crude oil per day. If the plants prove to be commercially viable, further development of oil shale in Utah is likely.

Recovery of oil from shale is one of the synthetic fuels technologies which we are encouraging with the goal of achieving a commercial demonstration by 1985.

Shale oil could be very important in helping to compensate for the declining availability of our traditional domestic crude oil sources and to reduce our dependence on imported petroleum.

7/7/76

## ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AUTHORITY

QUESTION

Whatever happened to the Energy Independence Authority? Do you still support it? And why is it better than letting private enterprise tackle the job?

ANSWER

The EIA which I proposed last October offers the potential for revitalizing our declining domestic energy production activities and thus helping us achieve our goals for energy self-sufficiency.

Most energy projects should and will be financed from conventional private sources, but other projects -- in selected areas such as synthetic fuels and electric utilities -- will require some direct Federal financing stimulus if we are to get the facilities built to increase domestic energy production.

Uncertainties -- such as long lead times before production, new technologies, and the future price of world oil -- make the private investor reluctant to commit capital to many such projects.

The EIA, as I proposed it, would support financially only those projects which would contribute directly and significantly to energy independence and which would not otherwise be financed by the private sector.

I support this proposal strongly, and I am pleased that the Senate has already held hearings and that the House will also do so later this month.

GRS  
7/7/76

SOLAR ENERGY AND THE SOLAR ENERGY RESEARCH  
INSTITUTE (SERI)

QUESTION

Why has ERDA scaled back its plans for the Solar Energy Research Institute (SERI)? Is this another signal that the Administration is going to slow down the development of solar energy -- while it continues to push nuclear?

ANSWER

First, let me point out that we are greatly increasing the Federal effort on solar energy. My 1977 Budget requests \$142 million for solar energy R&D -- an increase of 28 percent over 1976, and some 3-1/2 times over that of 1975.

Second, with respect to the proposed solar institute, ERDA did a thorough study to determine the best way to proceed. ERDA concluded that the Institute should begin with those functions that can now be specified as essential to the solar energy program. The Institute would then be expanded as the needs of the program dictate and the performance of the Institute warrants.

FOLLOW-ON QUESTION

We would like to have the new SERI located in Utah. What are our chances?

ANSWER

On March 15, 1976, ERDA issued a request for proposals covering the establishment of the proposed Institute. Any responsible organization is qualified to respond to the request.

Proposals are due to ERDA by July 15, and I understand ERDA is expected to receive a large number. ERDA will evaluate these and make a selection sometime in December. I would urge you to get your proposal in to ERDA so that you will be in the competition.

GRS  
7/7/76

SIGNING OF THE ENERGY BILL (EPCA)

- Q. Ronald Reagan has said that one of your biggest political mistakes was signing the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA) which not only roll crude oil prices back but keeps this country under price and allocation controls for at least three more years. Do you agree that you made a mistake in signing that bill?
- A. Absolutely not. I deliberated long and hard last December with my advisers as to whether I should sign that bill. I felt strongly and still do that it was the very best energy bill that we could get from the Congress upon entering an election year.

I agree that the bill is by no means perfect, but it does provide for a strategic petroleum storage program and some very important conservation programs. Moreover, the oil pricing provisions do permit phasing out crude oil controls over the next three years and allow for an orderly dismantling of all Federal controls on oil.

I also stated when I signed the bill that I intended to utilize fully the authorities granted to me to implement the pricing provisions in a way that would stimulate added production, and to get the Government out of the price control business at the earliest possible time. This is being done now.

The bill provided a step in the right direction, but not as far as I would like. We still have a long way to go.

GRS/7-7-76

## GRAZING FEES

Q. What is the government trying to do, put ranchers out of business with these high grazing fees?

A. No. Both the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) are vitally concerned about the wellbeing of the livestock industry. These two agencies manage huge areas of land owned by the Federal government. Rules for grazing these lands are based on what is good for the land, what is best for forest areas located on these lands and what will contribute to the wellbeing of the livestock industry. Grazing fees, under a policy arrived at several years ago, are based on what the fees would be if the land was owned privately. This is called the "fair market value" system of setting fees.

At the time the fair market value decision was implemented, it was decided to phase-in the higher fees over a ten-year period ending in 1979.

### BACKGROUND

The livestock industry in many sections of the west is almost completely reliant upon the opportunity to graze public land. The grazing fees, which are set annually and collected monthly, represent a sizeable expense to livestock producers. The problem: in the 1960's and earlier, these fees were far below a "fair market value" fee. So now the fees are being gradually increased over the ten-year period ending in 1979.

The decision by the Forest Service and BLM to adopt the "fair market value" criteria was made only after an intensive in-depth study.

NOTES ON UTAH

Two Q & A's relating to agricultural subjects of interest to farmers and ranchers in Utah are attached:

1. Frost damage
2. Grazing fees

Also, another update on new Russian grain purchases is attached.

The President very likely could get the usual question on embargoes. Please see the Q & A entitled "New Export Restrictions" in the Q & A package updated and submitted to you late last week. As we mentioned on the phone, he is almost sure to be questioned on coyote damage, which you said the Interior Department is covering.

The President may have the opportunity to point out some of the plusses of his administration--the government is off the backs of farmers; farmers are free to plant fence row to fence row; prices are good (although farmers may complain about the price of wheat); exports continue--two recent soybean sales to the Soviets, as noted in the attached Q & A on grain purchases, are examples.

7/7/76 RDMcM

## FROST DAMAGE IN UTAH

- Q. Can we expect any help because of the heavy frost damage we experienced last month?
- A. Yes. I understand that the state office of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service is prepared to move with disaster payments for loss of grain and emergency live-stock feed as soon as assessments of damage are complete. Losses in small grains--wheat and barley--may lead to requests for emergency loans from Farmers Home Administration, which is prepared to act if assessments of damage warrant them.

### BACKGROUND

Killing frosts hit several Utah counties June 13-14. The reason for the severity of damage so late in the season was the extreme dry condition at the time of the frost. Among counties the most affected were Juab (Jew-ab), Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Iron and Beaver.

New 7/7/76 RDMcM



## COYOTE ATTACKS

- Q. What has the Ford Administration done to provide relief for sheepmen whose herds are attacked by coyotes?
- A. In July, 1975, an executive order was issued to experimental use of spring-loaded M-44 device, which employs non-persistent sodium cyanide, for one year. Last November, EPA registered sodium cyanide as a toxicant for use on the public lands; and on May 28, 1976, the executive order was amended to conform with the EPA action on sodium cyanide, and the predator poisoning program became "operational" rather than "experimental."

In addition, Interior continues to gather all available data on this situation, and also has put more manpower and funds into shooting coyotes from aircraft in Western trouble spots. This program last fall resulted in a significantly increased coyote kill. The kill increase was almost 20 percent (about 2,500 coyotes) over the fall of 1974.

GH/7-7-76

## SUPPORT OF PRE-COLLEGE CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

- Q. Why is the National Science Foundation (NSF) spending taxpayer's money to develop and promote pre-college course material which many people feel undermine American family and religious beliefs and local school autonomy?
- A. The National Science Foundation has taken steps to make certain that it does not, through its curriculum development activities, infringe upon values and rights of parents and local school authorities.

The NSF program to support the development of improved science course materials for pre-college levels was a response to widespread concerns following the launching of Sputnik that science was not getting adequate attention in the schools. I understand that course materials dealing with physics, chemistry and mathematics were developed and have been well received. However, materials dealing with biological and social sciences have raised questions involving beliefs and values.

NSF now makes sure that all pre-college materials are made available for inspection by parents, teachers and the public before possible adoption. The decision as to whether or not to adopt this material must and does remain with the local communities.

### Background Only

Strong criticism has been voiced concerning NSF involvement in a pre-college social science course called MACOS (Man: A course of Study) and a pre-college biology course materials based on evolutionary theories. NSF may have provided financial support to organizations promoting the use of this material, but that has been stopped.

In general, the strongest criticism has come from groups that have strong fundamentalist religious views and conservative political philosophies, particularly with respect to local school autonomy.

GRS/7-7-76

## UTAH - EDUCATION

- Q. Utah has been fortunate in convincing the present U. S. Commissioner of Education to become the state Commissioner of Higher Education. Do you have any comments?
- A. I am very sorry to see Ted Bell leave Federal service; he has served this nation long and well. Utah is his home and I can understand his desire to return there.

### BACKGROUND

In an "eyes only" memorandum to the Secretary of HEW, the Commissioner mentioned that his \$37,000 + Federal salary would be insufficient to support his family, especially as he would soon have several children in college at the same time. This memorandum became public knowledge and stirred some public criticism from members of families with much lower incomes and children in institutions of higher education.

WMD  
7/7/76

## UNEMPLOYMENT

Question: Mr. President, last month unemployment rose to 7.5 percent and total employment dropped by 200,000. In light of this, how can you justify vetoing a public works jobs bill?

Answer: Before panicking in the face of one month's unemployment figures, let's look at the record throughout the entire recovery. Since March of 1975, we have put almost three and one-half million people back to work, while bringing the unemployment rate down from 8.9 percent since May of last year. Virtually all of the gains in employment have come in the private sector in the form of permanent, productive jobs; I would emphasize that we have made these tremendous gains without the use of massive public works and public service employment programs.

I have proposed to the Congress actions that would further strengthen the economy without risking inflation and without relying on extensive government programs. In January, I asked for a program to assist areas of high unemployment by giving business and industry incentives to create jobs in those areas. The Congress has taken no action on this proposal, the Job Creation Incentive Act of 1976.

In January, I also asked the Congress to provide the American people with additional tax cuts, which would have become effective on July 1, if the Congress had chosen to act. These tax cuts would have provided the American people with increased purchasing power, further aiding the recovery and easing the unemployment problem.

Additionally, I have asked the Congress to limit Federal spending in order to decrease the size of the deficit and free more capital for job creation in the private sector. The Congress, however, has chosen to continue spending at excessive levels.

NURSING HOMES

Q: It is my understanding that more than 60 nursing homes will close when the intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded regulations become final in March of 1977. Do you believe these regulations are too demanding?

A: The Department of HEW is well aware of the situation. The State Health Department and HEW are working together to try to resolve these regulations so that no patient will be left unserved. In addition, HEW, state and local governments and other interest groups are evaluating these regulations to determine if they should be modified. However, if any modifications are made, good quality care for the mentally retarded will be maintained.

SCM  
7/7/76

## NURSING HOMES

Q: There is a long-standing dispute between the Regional Office of HEW and the state of Utah on the standards concerning nursing homes, particularly in regard to the life safety code. What is your position on this situation?

A: The law requires that nursing homes live up to the life safety code. The state of Utah has made much progress in assuring that the homes where elderly live are safe. They have closed, on their own, many homes and have upgraded many others. We in the Federal Government have an obligation to continuously review our requirements to ensure that they are realistic and that they are helping to achieve our goals. In this case, and others, this type of re-examination of regulations is occurring.

## WELFARE

Q. In Utah, to receive welfare, you have to go to work. What do you think of that, Mr. President?

A. I think it is a good idea. Of course we are talking about those persons who are able to work. I think we would all much prefer it if these persons were employed in a regular, full-time job which provided financial independence and no welfare support at all.

However, when there are no jobs, or the person needs training for a job, I think programs like Utah's make sense. I understand the work provisions have been approved by HEW, and I congratulate the State for demonstrating leadership in the development of a work program for able-bodied welfare recipients.

Background: For the past two years, Utah has managed a unique program requiring able-bodied adult Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) recipients to work for State and local agencies, not for pay, but as a condition for continuing to receive aid. Utah initiated this program in the belief that a 1973 Supreme Court decision (allowing States to impose rules of AFDC eligibility beyond those mandated by Federal regulations as long as such rules carry out the purpose of the Social Security Act) permitted them to do so. On May 27, the Social and Rehabilitation Service approved a Utah state AFDC plan containing this provision. Specifically, a recipient must spend 3 days/week in a program designed to provide work experience and training and preserve job skills and good work habits. The other two days/week are to be spent in job search or training activities exclusively.

SCM  
7/7/76

## WELFARE

- Q: Controversy continues over allegations of inproprieties in welfare administration in some parts of the state, particularly in the Vernal area. While admittedly small when compared to the national situation, the controversy of wrong doing reflects the problems in the program. What is your reaction to situations such as this?
- A: I, of course, am very concerned about improving the administration of our welfare programs. In this instance, I understand that the state conducted an investigation into these allegations and found that while some minor deficiencies occurred, there was nothing deliberate and that any shortcomings were being corrected. The Regional Office of HEW in Denver is working with the State of Utah in this matter. A review is underway and any corrective measures that should be taken will be taken.

### Background

A former employee of the Vernal Office of Utah's Assistance Payments Administration raised allegations that he was fired when he refused to circumvent regulations. The State of Utah investigated; it found no wrong doing. A few minor things turned up; they are being corrected.

There was a recent press release by the Utah Welfare Rights organization claiming that Utah itself was opposed to welfare and used delaying practices to keep people off welfare.

SCM  
7/7/76



## THE DEATH PENALTY

- Q. What is your reaction to the recent Supreme Court decision concerning the death penalty?
- A. I fully endorse the action of the Court in authorizing the imposition of the death penalty upon conviction of certain crimes, where standards and guidelines are established by law. I favor the use of the death penalty in the Federal criminal justice system, for example, upon conviction of sabotage, espionage, murder and treason. Of course, the maximum penalty should not be applied if there is duress or impaired mental capacity or similar extenuating circumstances, but, with respect to the crimes I have just listed, the use of capital punishment is fully justified.

### BACKGROUND

The Supreme Court recently held that capital punishment does not violate the Constitution of the United States where it could be imposed only pursuant to specific standards and guidelines outlined in law. The reasoning behind the Court's holding in 1972 that capital punishment constituted "cruel and unusual punishment" was that there were no prescribed standards setting forth those instances in which it should be imposed in most jurisdictions. In its recent ruling, the Court stated that where such standards exist, capital punishment is neither cruel nor unreasonable.

7-7-76  
RDP

## GUN CONTROL

Q. What is your position on gun control?

A. I have stated on a number of occasions that I am unalterably opposed to Federal registration of guns or Federal licensing of gun owners. The way to cut down on the criminal use of guns is not to take guns away from the law-abiding citizen but to impose mandatory sentences on those who use guns to commit crimes.

Last year, I submitted to the Congress a comprehensive anticrime bill which included a number of provisions aimed at controlling the illegal use of handguns. I urged the Congress to enact mandatory prison sentences for persons committing Federal crimes involving the use of handguns and to tighten up controls on the manufacture and sale of cheap, highly concealable handguns, commonly referred to as "Saturday Night Specials." I also called for increased law enforcement efforts aimed at handgun violators, particularly in our urban centers, to protect the law-abiding majority.

These tough proposals were specifically designed to reduce the criminal use of handguns -- not to penalize legitimate owners of firearms.

### BACKGROUND

In making your recommendations to the Congress on this issue, you said:

" . . . we must make certain that our efforts to regulate the illicit use of handguns does not infringe upon the rights of law-abiding citizens. I am unalterably opposed to Federal registration of guns or the licensing of gun owners. I will oppose any effort to impose such requirements as a matter of Federal policy."

7-7-76  
RDP

## ABORTION

- Q. What is your reaction to the recent Supreme Court decision concerning the rights of women to seek abortions?
- A. As I have said before, I personally do not believe in abortion on demand. Further, I believe that this issue is one which should be determined by each State, not the Federal government. As a Member of the Congress, I supported a Constitutional amendment to specifically give this authority to the states.

## BACKGROUND

In a recent case, the Supreme Court held that a wife could not be required to obtain the consent of her husband, and a child could not be required to obtain the consent of her parent(s), in order to obtain an abortion.

7-7-76  
RDP

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS REVIEW ORGANIZATIONS

Q: Utah and Senator Bennett have been called the Father of PSRO's. How do you feel about Professional Standards Review Organizations?

A: The Professional Standards Review Organizations have worked effectively in Utah. They have been a model for the rest of the country. When the Federal Government is paying so much in medical care, some mechanism must be implemented in order to assure that the care is proper. It is still in an experimental state throughout the country, but I feel it holds some promise that PSRO's can bring about cost containment in medical care.

SCM  
7/7/76

NEW RUSSIAN GRAIN PURCHASES

Q. The Soviets have purchased large quantities of grain from the 1975 crop. Do you expect them to buy more?

A. In late April and early May, the Russians did buy more grain.

These latest sales bring the total sales of U. S. feed grains to the Soviet Union, from 1975 U. S. crops, to 16.5 million metric tons. In addition, there were earlier sales to the USSR of 288,000 metric tons of soybeans and 63,000 tons of rice from 1975 crops. On July 2 the Department of Agriculture announced a sale of 800,000 metric tons (29 million bushels) of U. S. soybeans to the Soviet Union by a private export firm--for shipment during the 1976-77 marketing year. A second sale of 700,000 metric tons to the Soviet Union was announced July 6. Total reported U. S. soybean sales for delivery in 1976-77 now stand at 1.5 million metric tons (55 million bushels.)

Crop conditions, as of June 20, 1976, in the Soviet Union indicate that they may buy somewhat less U. S. feed grains during the year ahead than the 16.5 million metric tons purchased during the past 12 months. However, indications are that they will continue high level imports of wheat, perhaps equalling the 10 million metric tons they imported during the 1975-76 period.

The Russians have indicated an interest in more purchases--and we have made it clear we are prepared to sell them more.

Revised 7/7/76 RB/PAT/RDMcM

REVENUE SHARING

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS -- UTAH  
(in millions)

	Total State & All Local Governments	State Gov't.	Counties	Municipalities	Indian Tribes
Actual Payments to Date as of 7/6/76	\$ 157.7	\$ 52.5	\$ 51.8	\$ 52.3	\$ .942
Estimated Payments Under Existing Pro- gram--thru 12/31/76	177.3	59.1	58.1	59.0	1.1
Projected Payments Under President's Proposal (1/77-9/82)	234.7	78.2	75.3	79.5	1.6

SAMPLE OF ACTUAL USES OF GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS  
(July 1974-June 1975)

UTAH

\$ \*14,568,444 for education

\*Total amount granted to the State.



GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS

UTAH

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Payment to Date</u>	<u>Total (Existing Program thru 12/31/76)</u>	<u>Projected Under President's Legislation</u>
Salt Lake County	\$ 28,735,730	\$ 32,174,188	\$ 40,915,960
Salt Lake City	17,874,599	20,040,418	25,772,181

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## REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	
ST OF UTAH	3,103,722	52,546,735		FERRON TOWN	789	17,034	
COUNTY	9,570	167,594		GREEN RIVER CITY	1,886	37,973	
CITY	6,483	113,926		HUNTINGTON CITY	4,777	77,925	
MILFORD CITY	2,419	46,242		ORANGEVILLE CITY	2,030	34,044	
MINERSVILLE TOWN	913	17,275		* COUNTY TOTAL *	39,516	704,961	
* COUNTY TOTAL *	19,385	345,037	009	GARFIELD COUNTY	9,836	196,174	
BOX ELDER COUNTY	67,754	1,046,422		ANTIMONY TOWN	REPORT	2,412	
BEAM RIVER CITY	495	8,715		CANNONVILLE TOWN	124	2,119	
BRIGHAM CITY CITY	24,876	366,394		ESCALANTE TOWN	312	21,580	
CORINNE CITY	1,639	16,686		HATCH TOWN	332	7,666	
DEWEYVILLE TOWN	453	7,958		HENRIEVILLE TOWN	162	1,173	
ELWOOD TOWN	328	6,073		PANGUITCH CITY	3,925	78,528	
FIELDING TOWN	283	4,976		TROPIC TOWN	530	7,461	
GARLAND CITY	2,005	39,711		BOULDER TOWN	191	3,212	
MONEYVILLE TOWN	1,222	23,619		* COUNTY TOTAL *	15,413	320,325	
HOWELL TOWN	REPORT	2,211	010	GRAND COUNTY	25,668	430,383	
MANTUA TOWN	457	8,086		MOAB CITY	19,983	346,985	
PERRY TOWN	2,455	44,305		* COUNTY TOTAL *	45,651	777,368	
PLYMOUTH TOWN	230	4,617		011	IRON COUNTY	47,995	781,917
PORTAGE TOWN	159	2,816		CEDAR CITY TOWN	53,512	859,085	
SNOWVILLE TOWN	201	4,010		KANARRAVILLE TOWN	244	3,822	
TREMONTON CITY	7,012	129,737		PARAGONAH TOWN	374	5,738	
WILLARD CITY	1,454	29,702		PAROWAN CITY	4,858	95,618	
YOST TOWN	57	692		ENOCH TOWN	REPORT	1,632	
* COUNTY TOTAL *	111,080	1,746,730		BRIAN HEAD TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0	
CACHE COUNTY	79,748	1,399,070		* COUNTY TOTAL *	106,983	1,747,812	
AMALGA TOWN	223	4,062		012	JUAB COUNTY	21,902	353,011
CLARKSTON TOWN	936	18,354		EUREKA CITY	1,339	26,332	
CORNISH TOWN	675	14,265		LEVAN TOWN	717	10,712	
HYDE PARK TOWN	1,374	28,845		MONA TOWN	466	8,301	
MYRUM CITY	5,126	103,151		NEPHI CITY	10,989	204,704	
LEWISTON CITY	7,094	110,967		GOSMUTE BUSINESS COUNCIL	REPORT	2,591	
LOGAN CITY	59,850	1,094,167		* COUNTY TOTAL *	35,413	615,651	
MENDON CITY	790	14,224		013	KANE COUNTY	11,407	179,265
HILLVILLE TOWN	504	18,123		ALTON TOWN	87	1,286	
NEWTON TOWN	859	16,010		GLENDALE TOWN	362	5,310	
NIBLEY TOWN	428	12,403		KANAB CITY	5,320	106,169	
NORTH LOGAN CITY	3,487	61,400		ORDERVILLE TOWN	561	8,095	
PARADISE TOWN	633	14,059		* COUNTY TOTAL *	17,737	300,125	
PROVENCE CITY	3,064	60,226		014	MILLARD COUNTY	25,257	483,279
RI CITY	6,432	77,623		DELTA CITY	10,851	185,520	
RIGHTS CITY	1,194	21,025		FILLMORE CITY	5,720	100,618	
SMOLD CITY	12,981	221,424		HINCKLEY TOWN	591	12,458	
TRENTON TOWN	658	14,969		HOLDEN TOWN	391	10,296	
WELLSVILLE CITY	2,680	66,880		KANOSH TOWN	922	14,464	
* COUNTY TOTAL *	188,736	3,371,247		LEAMINGTON TOWN	273	4,732	
CARBON COUNTY	43,761	876,069		LYNNDYL TOWN	109	3,033	
HELPER CITY	5,261	83,919		MEADOW TOWN	282	6,186	
HIAWATHA TOWN	500	10,046		OAK CITY TOWN	314	5,381	
PRICE CITY	17,994	341,451		SCIPIO TOWN	687	13,516	
SCOFIELD TOWN	83	2,435		* COUNTY TOTAL *	45,397	839,493	
SUNNYSIDE CITY	938	18,614		015	MORGAN COUNTY	18,039	301,265
WELLINGTON CITY	4,412	61,329		MORGAN CITY	3,409	52,725	
EQST CARBON CITY	3,513	30,062		* COUNTY TOTAL *	21,448	353,990	
* COUNTY TOTAL *	76,462	1,423,925		016	PIUTE COUNTY	4,417	104,233
DAGGETT COUNTY	3,685	69,658		CIRCLEVILLE TOWN	469	12,816	
MANILA TOWN	996	17,509		JUNCTION TOWN	273	5,867	
* COUNTY TOTAL *	4,681	87,167		KINGSTON TOWN	REPORT	1,727	
DAVIS COUNTY	145,049	2,298,623		MARYSVALE TOWN	605	10,759	
BOUNTIFUL CITY	58,254	947,226		* COUNTY TOTAL *	5,764	135,402	
CENTERVILLE CITY	8,999	132,432		017	RICH COUNTY	7,324	104,422
CLEARFIELD CITY	34,095	588,362		GARDEN CITY TOWN	174	2,873	
CLINTON CITY	21,906	73,574		LAKETOWN TOWN	220	4,025	
EAST LAYTON CITY	1,144	20,488		PICKLEVILLE TOWN	193	2,125	
FARMINGTON CITY	5,071	88,610		RANDOLPH TOWN	541	9,052	
FRUIT HEIGHTS CITY	982	17,593		WOODRUFF TOWN	183	3,308	
KAYSVILLE CITY	9,473	150,165		* COUNTY TOTAL *	8,635	125,805	
LAYTON CITY	40,887	672,273		018	SALT LAKE COUNTY	1,624,623	28,735,730
NORTH SALT LAKE CORP	14,983	238,485		MIDVALE CITY	33,992	540,847	
SOUTH WEBER CITY	2,490	35,332		MURRAY CITY	100,814	1,647,495	
SUNSET CITY	8,600	158,076		RIVERTON TOWN	12,556	171,140	
SYRACUSE CITY	5,226	72,868		SALT LAKE CITY CITY	1,024,942	17,874,599	
WEST BOUNTIFUL CITY	7,329	113,587		SANDY CITY CITY	63,641	735,584	
WEST POINT CITY	1,152	16,320		SOUTH JORDAN CITY	5,567	82,732	
WOODS CROSS CITY	9,149	149,252		SOUTH SALT LAKE CITY	63,582	1,112,056	
* COUNTY TOTAL *	374,789	5,773,266		WEST JORDAN TOWN	31,280	413,099	
DUCHESNE COUNTY	38,875	632,027		ALTA TOWN	916	15,400	
ALTAMONT TOWN	1,381	11,558		* COUNTY TOTAL *	2,961,913	51,328,682	
DUCHESNE CITY	8,505	83,301		019	SAN JUAN COUNTY	46,951	722,433
MYTON CITY	955	13,281		BLANDING CITY	3,843	49,446	
ROOST CITY	25,916	316,605		MONTICELLO CITY	3,079	34,338	
TABERNASH TOWN	REPORT	1,877		NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL	49,631	698,183	
UNION TOWN	11,163	192,844		UTE MOUNTAIN TRIBAL COUNCIL	2,890	47,871	
* COUNTY TOTAL *	86,795	1,251,493		* COUNTY TOTAL *	106,304	1,552,271	
EMERY COUNTY	26,761	484,268		020	SANPETE COUNTY	30,513	544,913
CASTLE DALE CITY	2,182	34,267					
CLEVELAND TOWN	421	6,680					
ELMO TOWN	170	2,755					
EMERY TOWN	500	10,015					

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	CENTERFIELD TOWN	752	13,762		BICKNELL TOWN	750	11,360
	PHRAIM CITY	4,866	95,059		LOA TOWN	367	11,574
	AIRVIEW CITY	2,228	33,966		TORREY TOWN	552	2,012
	AYETTE TOWN	106	2,025		* COUNTY TOTAL *	8,293	152,116
	FOUNTAIN GREEN CITY	921	17,403	029	WEBER COUNTY	227,197	3,886,408
	GUNNISON CITY	1,242	75,175		HUNTSVILLE TOWN	1,429	22,905
	MANTI CITY	4,109	88,072		NORTH OGDEN CITY	14,734	229,290
	MAYFIELD TOWN	316	10,300		OGDEN CITY	255,490	4,662,281
	MORONI CITY	1,069	21,045		PLAIN CITY TOWN	2,885	51,900
	MOUNT PLEASANT CITY	4,807	83,601		PLEASANT VIEW CITY	5,857	84,325
	SPRING CITY	514	12,229		RIVERDALE CITY	13,453	140,703
	STERLING TOWN	171	3,208		ROY CITY	34,567	524,375
	WALES TOWN	126	2,280		SOUTH OGDEN CITY	19,917	331,789
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	51,740	1,003,038		UINTAH TOWN	1,048	17,119
021	SEVIER COUNTY	24,906	406,163		WASHINGTON TERRACE CITY	16,195	252,512
	ANNABELLA TOWN	262	4,387		HARRISVILLE CITY	1,809	32,326
	AURORA TOWN	942	15,952		* COUNTY TOTAL *	594,581	10,235,933
	ELSinORE TOWN	703	12,288	** STATE TOTAL **		9,328,291	157,634,992
	GLENWOOD TOWN	247	6,387	NUMBER PAID		241	
	JOSEPH TOWN	149	2,863	----- GOVERNMENTS NOT PAID -----			
	KOOSHAREM TOWN	64	2,383	REASON	NUMBER	AMOUNT	
	MONROE CITY	2,553	42,678	REPORT	8	8,360	
	REDMOND TOWN	641	11,179	DUE TRUST FUND	0		
	RICHFIELD CITY	22,083	359,710	ORS HOLD	0		
	SALINA CITY	4,844	84,738	WAIVED	0		
	SIGURD TOWN	600	10,499	NO PAY DUE	2		
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	57,994	959,227	*TOTAL*	10	8,360	
022	SUMMIT COUNTY	20,728	431,251				
	COALVILLE CITY	3,217	69,874				
	FRANCIS TOWN	420	7,473				
	MENEFER TOWN	967	16,398				
	KAMAS TOWN	3,876	63,599				
	OAKLEY TOWN	368	5,883				
	PARK CITY CITY	10,679	173,169				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	40,255	767,647				
023	TOOELE COUNTY	43,951	549,122				
	GRANTSVILLE CITY	8,609	148,018				
	ONAQUI TOWN	551	14,696				
	OPHIR TOWN	88	2,230				
	STOCKTON TOWN	526	7,452				
	TOOELE CITY	35,530	662,095				
	WINDOVER TOWN	1,473	24,129				
	WYRON TOWN	196	3,109				
	SKULL VALLEY	93	1,427				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	91,017	1,412,278				
024	UINTAH COUNTY	54,960	929,082				
	VERNAL CITY	37,033	440,769				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	91,993	1,369,851				
025	UTAH COUNTY	241,196	4,305,618				
	ALPINE CITY	4,506	65,773				
	AMERICAN FORK CITY	36,453	609,131				
	GENOLA TOWN	797	13,409				
	GOSHEN TOWN	551	9,346				
	LEHI CITY	20,568	326,564				
	LINDON CITY	9,882	148,590				
	MAPLETON CITY	6,064	102,279				
	OREM CITY	147,972	2,121,348				
	PAYSON CITY	20,782	298,936				
	PLEASANT GROVE CITY	23,600	366,402				
	PROVO CITY	289,339	4,516,298				
	SALEM CITY	3,641	61,398				
	SANTAQUIN CITY	4,939	78,894				
	SPANISH FORK CITY CITY	27,968	460,830				
	SPRINGVILLE CITY	28,633	490,117				
	CEDAR FORT TOWN	REPORT	2,823				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	866,891	13,977,756				
026	WASATCH COUNTY	25,771	527,066				
	CHARLESTON TOWN	147	3,498				
	HEBER CITY	9,689	147,684				
	MIDWAY TOWN	1,214	23,500				
	WALLSBURG TOWN	REPORT	2,927				
	SOLDIER SUMMIT TOWN	433	1,860				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	37,254	706,535				
027	WASHINGTON COUNTY	50,294	747,790				
	ENTERPRISE TOWN	3,364	43,760				
	HURRICANE CITY	9,110	142,566				
	IVINS TOWN	527	6,391				
	LA VERKIN TOWN	1,282	19,668				
	LEEDS TOWN	180	2,785				
	NEW HARMONY TOWN	NO PAY DUE	1,127				
	ST GEORGE CITY	39,608	619,445				
	ANTA CLARA TOWN	803	27,745				
	HUEVILLE TOWN	229	4,237				
	OGIN TOWN	609	6,658				
	WASHINGTON CITY	4,272	42,828				
	SPRINGDALE TOWN	1,566	25,144				
	MILDALE TOWN	605	12,982				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	112,449	1,703,126				
028	WAYNE COUNTY	6,624	127,157				

FOREIGN POLICY

## U. S. FOREIGN POLICY

Q: Mr. President, in the election campaign there has been considerable debate on such issues as the Panama Canal and US-Soviet relations, but not much has been said about the overall goals of our foreign policy. How would you characterize your foreign policy goals and accomplishments?

A: As President, my responsibility is to define and implement policies in our foreign relations which will best protect United States political, economic and security interests throughout the world. These interests are best served by the United States taking a strong position of leadership, drawing on its tremendous economic and physical strength in international forums, and its bilateral relations with great powers and developing countries to shape the international forces of change in directions that facilitate peace and stable economic growth. I have set policies which meet those criteria.

As President, I have designed and implemented a foreign policy program to strengthen freedom and to keep the peace -- we are at peace. Together with the other nations of the Free World we are safeguarding our freedom and looking to a most promising future.

My foreign policy program -- built on five essential points -- has been successful, and I intend to keep the United States on this steady course.

- First, we will continue the steady progress of our national economy; I look forward to the opportunity of the forthcoming summit in Puerto Rico to consult with the leaders of the other leading industrial democracies on joint measures through which we can continue the substantial progress of the past six months.
- Second, we will commit the necessary resources to our national defense; my record over 27 years in the Congress and in submitting the two largest defense budgets in our peacetime history speak for themselves.
- Third, we will maintain and further strengthen our alliances with the great industrial democracies of the Atlantic Community and Japan; the past year has reflected the most dramatic strengthening of allied solidarity since the post-war alliances were formed.
- Fourth, we will conduct our relations with our Communist competitors from a position of strength and in a way which will advance U. S. interests, reduce international tensions and resolve dangerous conflicts; and
- Fifth, we will continue to build positive, mutually beneficial relationships with the developing nations of the world.

Our initiatives, commencing with the UN Special Session last fall and carrying through our proposals at the Paris Conference and in Nairobi are evidence of our determination in this area.

Let there be no doubt, America today is the world's leader. Americans are justly proud of their country. They want their country to be strong, and they want this strength to serve peace. The five pillars of my foreign policy serve these most important objectives.

## COMMUNIST PARTICIPATION IN WESTERN GOVERNMENTS

Q: Why does the United States oppose the participation of Communists in NATO Governments? What would be the effect for instance if the Italian Communists did well enough at the polls to be invited to join the Italian Cabinet?

A: Decisions on domestic political affairs must ultimately be made by the Italian electorate. I would say however that a Communist government or coalition government including Communists would raise serious questions about that country's role in NATO. Communist participation in NATO governments would change the character of the Alliance. Past actions and statements by European communists demonstrate that their influence in Allied Governments would seriously hamper Western defense efforts essential to Europe's freedom and to international stability. Additionally, the commitment of the American people to defend European freedom would be deprived of the moral basis on which it has stood for 30 years.

Q: Does this policy represent intervention in the domestic political affairs of our allies?

A: It does not. Of course, decisions on domestic political affairs must be made by the voters of the countries concerned. The members of the Alliance, however, cannot close their eyes to a possible resultant impact on NATO and the fact that Communists in Western Europe have long advocated programs and



values detrimental to NATO and to our mutual defense. It is the inevitable impact of such developments on the North Atlantic Alliance which is of concern to us.

SALT

Q: The SALT talks resumed in Geneva this week. Do you expect any progress? Haven't we really scrubbed the idea of a SALT agreement this year?

A: We are continuing to work toward conclusion of a new SALT agreement. The exchange of views that has taken place in Geneva and other channels in the past few months has led to progress on several issues and provided further insight into the position of both sides on the unresolved issues. I won't speculate on when the outstanding issues will be resolved.

We are not going to rush to meet any deadline on a matter which is so important to our national security interests, but I can assure you that we shall continue to make every effort to obtain a satisfactory agreement.

Q: Mr. President, following up on the Secretary of State's trip to Africa and his speech in Lusaka, some of your opponents have claimed that this trip, and particularly the expressed support of majority rule in southern Africa, is inciting Africa to violence, and it does not take into account minority rights. Would you care to comment?

A: It is the American tradition as a part of our life and our history to support self-determination. Support for majority rule has been the consistent policy of Republican and Democratic administrations alike. This policy has had strong bipartisan support and rather than inciting to violence, support for majority rule is the one means to encourage peaceful transition. Our support of majority rule carries with it insistence on full protection of minority rights, and we will not endorse any development in southern Africa that does not provide for such rights.

Q: Mr. President, does your Administration intend to press for majority rights for all of southern Africa, including South Africa?

A: Well, first of all, you must make a basic distinction between the illegal regime in Rhodesia, South Africa's occupation of Namibia, and South Africa's recognized status as an African state. These are quite different situations. Nevertheless, apartheid in South Africa remains an issue of great concern to those committed to racial justice and human dignity, and the United States will exercise all

of its efforts to encourage an evolution toward equality of opportunity and basic human rights for all South Africans.

## A NEW PANAMA CANAL TREATY

Q: Mr. President, why do we need a new Panama Canal Treaty?

A: Because the Canal is of such importance to us, I have concluded, as did my four immediate predecessors, that the present agreement does not adequately protect our long-term interests there. We need a new agreement which will assure us control over the defense and operation of the Canal during the treaty's lifetime and secure access after that. The issue involves not just the United States and Panama, but all of Latin America and trading nations the world over, which support a new treaty. As President, I must make policy decisions on the basis of all the information available to me and I must look at the broad international picture and determine the most responsible course to protect the long-term interests of the United States. My policy will do just that.

Q: Why do you consider that the present agreement does not adequately assure U.S. interests in the Canal?

A: The Canal crosses Panamanian territory. Seventy-five percent of its work force is comprised of Panamanians. Efficient operation and effective defense of the Canal necessarily depend upon willing cooperation from Panama, which of course has a vital interest in maintaining a secure and well run Canal.

I believe that through negotiation we can achieve a framework within which our long-term interests in the Canal will best be assured. Such an agreement would provide for U.S. control of the defense and operation of the Canal during the lifetime of a new treaty and for its neutrality and the freedom of access for all nations of the world after that.

Q: Does that mean you are giving up U.S. sovereignty over the Canal Zone?

A: We have long recognized Panamanian "titular sovereignty" in the Canal Zone, as President Eisenhower specifically stated in 1959.

The sovereignty question, however, is not the real issue. We have essentially three options: we can just give up our interests in the Canal or turn the issue over to the UN; we can resist all change and fight to retain the current situation; or we can discuss with the Panamanians whether there is a cooperative way in which the interests of both can be accommodated. I think the only responsible course for a President to take is the third course, and that is what I and my predecessors have done. We may not be successful, but it would be irresponsible not to make the effort.

## SYRIAN MILITARY INTERVENTION IN LEBANON

Q: The US remains opposed to outside military intervention yet we appear to be helpless in preventing increasing numbers of Syrian troops from entering Lebanon. Do we therefore regard their presence as helpful as Dean Brown has suggested since ending his special assignment? At what point will the Syrian troop presence swell beyond Israel's level of tolerability?

A: We have consistently maintained that the political role Syria has played in mediating the conflict has been constructive. At the same time, our position on the risks of foreign military intervention remains unchanged. We have stated consistently that foreign intervention carries with it the risk of widening the conflict.

It is important to understand that the restoration of security in Lebanon which the parties themselves are discussing is very complex. In the last analysis the restoration of peace and security depends on the political accommodation among the parties in Lebanon themselves. We, of course, remain hopeful that a peaceful accommodation can be reached in the shortest possible time.

## IMPORTANCE OF MIDDLE EAST PEACE SETTLEMENT

Q: What is your strategy in the Middle East?

A: We remain determined to pursue efforts to help achieve a final peace settlement based on Resolutions 242 and 338. This is in our own interests and in the interests of all the governments in the area.

For us, this is a matter not only of choice but also of necessity. We have a commitment to Israel's security and survival and important interests in sound relations with our friends in the Arab world. We have seen how the most recent war and the oil embargo in 1973 brought about untold human suffering, disrupted the world economic situation and threatened great power confrontation in the area. The repetition of the events of 1973 would pose the gravest of threats not only to the Middle East but to the world in general. Since the October War, the US has been able to assist Israel, Egypt and Syria in negotiations -- courageously undertaken and concluded by all sides -- which produced agreements that reduced the danger of another war and improved prospects of a final and durable peace. We have enhanced our close relations with Israel and developed good political and economic ties with a number of Arab states.



The trust that both sides have placed in us was a key factor in our ability to help conclude a new Sinai agreement last fall.

That accord vividly demonstrated the new potential for peace and in subsequent talks with leaders in the area, we have continued to explore possible avenues for progress. I intend to continue our efforts to help bring about an overall settlement in the Middle East for the benefit of the nations in the area and for the stability of the nations of the world.

Q: What is your estimate of the numbers of Syrian troops in Lebanon and do you believe this presence constitutes a threat to Israel and possibly the pretext for a new war?

A: Given the fluidity in the situation, it is difficult to be precise on a moment-to-moment basis but we have had reports of a total of 5-6,000. We are regularly assessing the situation but it is not for us to define what Israel might consider a threat. Our chief interests are that there be an end to the fighting in Lebanon and a political settlement which preserves Lebanon's independence, territorial integrity and national unity, and that the situation in Lebanon not broaden into a bigger conflict.

US SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

Q: Is US support for Israel waning as some have charged?

A: My support for Israel's security and survival is unchanged and unflinching. My public and private statements here and abroad, my Administration's positions at the United Nations, and my request for \$4 billion for Israel for fiscal years 76 and 77 are evidence of the extent of our commitment.

Q: Do you blame Israel for lack of progress on a Middle East settlement because of domestic pressures in the US during an election year?

A: The achievement of a just and durable peace in the Middle East is a long and difficult process. All the parties share a responsibility in it; all recognize what is at stake. Our policies in that troubled region are not dictated by short term political considerations; at the same time our policy has never been to impose a settlement or to seek one-sided concessions. We are presently continuing our consultations with the interested parties on practical ways of furthering progress toward peace.

ESTABLISHING RELATIONS WITH PRC

Q: Can you confirm the allegations made before the Lester Wolff Subcommittee of the House Foreign Relations Committee that the Administration intends to establish full diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China and sever ties with the Republic of China on Taiwan after the fall elections?

A: There is no timetable nor even an understanding regarding the modality by which the United States will establish normal relations with the People's Republic of China.

I have stated publicly on numerous occasions -- as in my speech at Honolulu on December 7 -- that I believe it is important to the future well being of this country that we establish a normal relationship with the People's Republic of China. The future security of Asia, and the evolution of a stable balance among the world powers in a nuclear age, require that we not slip back into the sterile confrontation we had in the past with a nation embodying nearly a quarter of mankind. Nor should we give up lightly the greater flexibility in our foreign policy which has come with our new dialogue with Peking.

Normalization will affect the interests of a number of our close friends and allies in the international community. These interests and concerns must be given the utmost respect as we proceed in our dealings with Peking. We cannot and will not compromise the security of others.

## REMOVING CONTROLS FROM PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

QUESTION

When you signed the energy bill on December 22, 1975, you indicated that you were going to dismantle the controls on petroleum products. Has this been done?

ANSWER

We are proceeding to remove price and allocation controls on petroleum products. The process takes longer than would be desirable, but we are making progress.

In the case of each class of petroleum product, we must first determine the impact of decontrol and come to a conclusion that it is an acceptable course of action. Then we must submit a decontrol plan to Congress and allow the Congress 15 days in which to disapprove the plan.

The plan for decontrol of residual oil was submitted to Congress in April and the Congress did not disapprove. Residual oil was decontrolled effective June 1.

Since then a plan for decontrol of so-called "middle distillates" (i.e., kerosene, diesel fuel, and fuel oil) has been submitted to Congress, which did not disapprove. Decontrol of middle distillates will become effective August 1.

FEA is studying the impacts of decontrolling other petroleum products and additional plans will be submitted to Congress as they are determined to be acceptable.

GRS  
7/7/76